

PELECANIDÆ.

235. *GRACULUS SULCIROSTRIS* (Brandt). (38.)

Carbo sulcirostris, Brandt, Bullet. Acad. St. Pétersb. iii. 56 (habitat unknown).

Phalacrocorax sulcirostris, Brandt ; Gray, List Birds Brit. Mus. iii. (1844) 185 (habitat unknown) ; Gould, Birds Austral. vii. t. 67.

Haliæus sulcirostris, Bonap. Consp. ii. 178.

Haliæus (*Microcarbo*) *stictocephalus*, Bonap. Consp. ii. 178.

Graculus sulcirostris, Schlegel, Mus. Pays-Bas, *Pelecani*, 1863, 13 (Australia ?, Borneo, Amboina, Halmahera).

Phalacrocorax stictocephalus (Bonap.), Gould, Hand-b. B. Austral. ii. 495.

Carbo squamatus, Mus. Vindob. MS.

New Holland.

236. *GRACULUS MELANOLEUCUS* (Vicill.). (37, 6.)

A specimen from New Holland in our Museum is probably that mentioned in the inventory.

XIV.—*On a new Species of Barbet from Western India.*

By Capt. J. HAYES LLOYD.

By the kindness of Mr. R. B. Sharpe I have had an opportunity of inspecting the collection of Megalæmidæ in the British Museum ; and I find, as I have long suspected, that the small green Barbet of Western India is distinct from the *Megalæma viridis* of Malabar and Southern India, being distinguishable by its greater size and more pronounced markings. In the Messrs. Marshall's monograph of the Capitonidæ, reference is made under *M. viridis* (the colour of the bill of which, by the way, is given correctly in the letterpress, but wrongly in the plate) to a bird obtained by Col. Sykes in the Deccan, the dimensions of which were too large for *M. viridis* and too small for *M. caniceps*. To any one possessing local knowledge the locality quoted must sound vague ; but I have little doubt that Col. Sykes's bird was the species of

which I am now writing, and that it was obtained in the Mawuls, a tract of hilly country dividing the Deccan from the Western Ghats, I therefore propose to distinguish the small green Barbet of Western India as

MEGALÆMA SYKESI, sp. nov.

Description.—Very similar to *M. viridis*, but the brown of the head and nape paler, with a coppery gloss, the feathers of the head pale-edged, those of the nape with pale central streaks; throat whitish; breast and sides of neck whitish, each feather broadly margined laterally with dark brown; wing-coverts unspotted. Bill horny brown.

Dimensions.—Length 9 inches, wing 4·3, tail 3.

This species is abundant in most of the mountainous wooded tracts of Western India. I have obtained it in the Peint and Soorungun districts, which border the Khandesh Dangs, all along the Western Ghats, and on the summit of Matheran and other detached hills in the Konkan, everywhere to the exclusion of *M. viridis*, which seems to bear the same relationship to *M. sykesi* that *M. zeylanica* does to *M. caniceps*.

How far south *M. sykesi* extends I am unable to say.

11 The Grove, Highgate.

January 24, 1873.

XV.—*Note on the Pyrrangia roseogularis of Cabot.*

By P. L. SCLATER, M.A., Ph.D., F.R.S.

(Plate III.)

IN 1847 Dr. Samuel Cabot, of Boston, published in the "Boston Journal of Natural History"* a description of a new species of Tanager, of the genus *Pyrrangia*, which he had procured in Yucatan, "on the road from Chemax to Yalahao, on the 5th of April, 1842," and proposed to call *P. roseogularis*.

In 1856 (as already mentioned, P. Z. S. 1857, p. 6) I had the pleasure of examining this unique specimen at Boston,

* Boston Journ. of Nat. Hist. v. p. 416 (1847).